

The authors say "We think no one can read the notes without marveling, as we have done, at one thing — how birds can withstand such a winter climate, where 85 degrees below zero Fahr. is not unusual. And yet there is at the Kolyma a quite varied winter bird fauna." The list contains 109 species or subspecies of which the following are described as new: *Lagopus lagopus koreni* (p. 4) Kolyma; *Squatarola squatarola cynosurae* (p. 23), Baillie Island, Arctic America, proposed for the American Black-bellied Plover as distinct from that of Europe; *Circus cyaneus cernuus*, (p. 32), Kolyma; *Budytes flavus plexus* (p. 41), Kolyma; *Otocoris alpestris euroa* (p. 43), Kolyma.

The authors protest against being compelled by "existing Laws" of nomenclature to adopt *Xenus* as distinct from *Xenos*. The A. O. U. Code explicitly rules that such words are identical and the statement to the contrary in the International Code is merely a suggestion and not a part of the Code, so that they would seem to be perfectly free to follow their preference in this matter and still have the 'Laws' on their side.

Students of North American birds will be interested to learn from this paper that the Gray-checked Thrush is not a mere straggler in Siberia but breeds regularly as far west at least as the Kolyma River.

Altogether Messrs. Thayer and Bangs have presented an exceedingly interesting paper as well as a valuable contribution to the ornithology of a little known region.— W. S.

Stresemann on the Birds of Ceram.¹— This paper consists of a list of 153 species with full synonymy and extended annotations, covering not only the results of the author's explorations but those of all other ornithologists who had previously visited the island and whose expeditions are treated historically in the preface. The work is characterized by the same careful preparation and accuracy of detail that mark Mr. Stresemann's other publications and forms a valuable monograph of the avifauna of this interesting island. We note the following new forms: *Megapodius duperreyi buruensis* (p. 41), Buru; *Sterna bergii thalassina* (p. 57), Rodriguez; *S. sumatrana mathewsi* (p. 60), Aldabra; *Hemiprocne mystacea confirmata* (p. 110), Ceram; *Dendrobiastes hyperythra negroides* (p. 125), Central Ceram; *Myiagra galeata seranensis*, (p. 127), Central Ceram; *Pachycephala pectoralis alfurorum* (p. 132), Ceram; *Androphilus disturbans musculus* (p. 136), Central Ceram; *Zosterops obstinatus seranensis* (p. 139), Central Ceram; *Z. o. ternatanus* (p. 139), Ternate; *Erythrura trichroa pinaia* (p. 147), Central Ceram; *Dicrurus hollentottus manumeten* (p. 148), Ceram. The plates represent scenery, bills of the Hornbill, *Rhyticeros plicatus*, and colored figures of *Oreosterops pinaia*, *Stigmatops monticola* and the new *Androphilus*.— W. S.

¹ Die Vögel von Seran (Ceram) (Aus den zoologischen Ergebnissen der II. Freiburger Molukken-Expedition) Von Erwin Stresemann. Novit. Zool. Vol. XXI, pp. 25-153, tafeln III-V. February, 1914.